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WILSON'S STAND GIVEN APPROVAL

Mohonk Lake, May 21.—President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration tonight at the conclusion of its twenty-first annual meeting. The conference platform declared:

"We express our gratitude to the president of the United States for his steady maintenance of the neutrality of our government and for asserting with firmness, clarity and restraint the rights of our people as citizens of a neutral nation."

The platform, as prepared by the platform committee, did not mention the subject of greater preparation for national defense, which was urged upon the conference by Secretary of War Garrison. Major General Leonard Wood and Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired. The members of this committee were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York university, Professor John B. Clark of Columbia university, Senator Henri LaFontaine of Belgium, Andrew B. Humphrey of New York, executive director of the American Peace and Arbitration league, former Governor Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Lucius M. Cuthbert, a Denver business man.

OTHER NATIONS TO ENTER WAR

London, May 21, 10:55 p. m.—A state of war virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has yet been made. Austrian troops have been withdrawn from some of the frontier ports and all navigation services in the Adriatic have been suspended.

Servia Comes Back. Simultaneously with the anticipated advent of Italy into the war, Serbia's reconstituted army has fully recovered from the campaigns which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia, and well armed and equipped, it is announced, has commenced a march toward the Austrian

border, bent on another invasion of Austrian territory. Thus Austria is being attacked from all sides, and has still another enemy, Rumania, in prospect, but it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Rumania have an agreement to act in concert. Rumania, however, is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement with Greece and Bulgaria, which also are expected to join the allies.

War on East Front. These anticipations explain the tremendous efforts that Austria and Germany are making to complete the defeat of the Russians, who having been forced out of western Galicia and the Carpathians, now are offering stubborn resistance to the further advance of the Teutonic allies behind the San river and around Przemyśl. Although the Germans have crossed the San north of Przemyśl and the Austrians have advanced to the southeast of the town, they appear at last to have been brought to a halt, as today's report from Berlin does not claim any further progress.

Just to the north in Poland the Russians are carrying on a strong offensive and driving the Germans back, have at least partly exhausted the German flank in Galicia. However, after the way they have been driven back and the heavy artillery bombardment they have had to undergo, the Russians must take some time to regain the initiative.

Since foggy weather has stopped the battles in the west the allies have confined themselves to attempts to improve and organize the positions gained, and in this they claim to have been successful, although the Germans state that all the allies' attacks have been repulsed.

MCUNE ARRESTED ON FEDERAL CHARGE

New York, May 21.—Raymond McCune, son of A. W. McCune, of Salt Lake City, was arrested here early today at the request of Wilmington, Del., authorities, and charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the Peruvian Gold Mine company, with which McCune was connected. The offices of this company are in Wilmington. It was stated that \$200,000 in stock subscription has been paid into the company's offices as a result of a campaign with circulars.

Recently McCune reported that burglars had robbed his home here of \$30,000 worth of jewelry.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT BARDANELLES

London, May 21, 12:13 p. m.—Cable from Athens, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company says fierce fighting is in progress near the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula. The big guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth are being fired from the Gulf of Saros, thus assisting in the allies' attack. The Turks are being supported by the guns of the Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben), which are being fired from the Sea of Marmora.

Turkish troops from Alvil, in Asia Minor, are said to have been transferred to the Dardanelles. Newspapers of Athens, the correspondent declares, say the British authorities have increased to \$10,000 the reward offered by them for information leading to the destruction of the German submarine, the presence of which has been reported in the Mediterranean.

Budapest, Hungary, May 21.—Via Amsterdam and London, 2:17 p. m.—On receipt of the warlike news from Italy great crowds paraded the streets in a patriotic demonstration. They cheered Germany and Turkey, singing the national anthems of those countries in front of their consulates. Crowds attempted to reach the Italian consulate but were held back by the police.

ITALIANS ALL OVER THE WORLD RESPOND

Paris, May 21.—The Italian embassy posted a notice today granting amnesty to all Italians who have failed to perform military service, provided they return to Italy not later than June 7 if a resident of Europe, and August 4 if living in the United States.

Reports received from London, Barcelona, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires and Egypt say thousands of Italians there are ready to answer a call for mobilization and that thousands of others will volunteer.

Advices from Basel, Zurich and other Swiss towns in touch with Germany and Austria are that thousands of Italians are being prevented from returning home by the German and Austrian authorities.

IRRIGATION DITCHES CUT.

Douglas, Ariz., May 21.—Irrigation ditches were cut by the Carranza garrison which had been driven from San Miguel, on the Chihuahuas-Sonora, by the populace, according to advices here today. It is said that, with the aid of residents of Bavispe and Bavispe, the Carranza soldiers destroyed the chances of a crop, and that the people have nothing but beans and beef for food.

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SENATE PASSES THE WAR BILL

Rome, via Paris, May 21, 8:55 p. m.—The Italian senate this evening, by a vote of 52 to 2, passed the bill of Premier Salandra granting plenary powers to the government in dealing with the situation that has arisen through Italy and Austria being unable to reach an agreement concerning the demands Italy has made upon Austria.

When the vote, which virtually assures Italy's entry into the war, was announced there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm inside the senate chamber, shouts of "Long live Italy!" intermingling with the cheering and hand-clapping of the senators, the ministers, army and navy officers and the people in the galleries. King Victor Emmanuel and members of the royal household witnessed the demonstration.

Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, had been chosen to present the bill to the senate, and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The mayor said he was proud to address the senate on an occasion so momentous for the country and for civilization. In the name of the people he thanked the king and the parliament of the country to make a just war in order to deliver their oppressed brothers.

The bill was referred to a committee. Meanwhile the senate took a recess. When the senate again convened the committee reported the bill favorably and it passed almost unanimously.

ITALY AWAITS THE WAR CALL

London, May 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen says, on the authority of the Christian intelligence, that a foreign legion in Christiania has received a message announcing that war has been declared between Italy and Austria.

Rome, May 21.—Events are now expected to move rapidly. It was even said tonight that a message had already been prepared by the cabinet and was dispatched to Vienna immediately following the senate's action.

Rome is delirious with joy. Several hundred thousand persons, headed by the mayor, gathered at the quinal tonight. When members of the royal family appeared on the balcony they were enthusiastically received. King Victor was greeted with cries of "long live the king."

Navigation Suspended.

All navigation services on the Adriatic have been suspended. The Italian warships patrolling the Albanian coast have put into Cattaro.

Austrian troops and customs guards have been withdrawn from Ponte Caffaro and Ladrone. They burned the bridges and destroyed the railways and telephone and telegraph lines. Communication between Italy and Austria practically has ceased. Austria tonight refused to receive mail bags at the frontier. Bridges all along the frontier have been mined. A flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Gorizia is patrolling the frontier above Isonzo.

The railways at Ponte Caffaro and Ladrone destroyed by the Austrians have been repaired and service has been resumed. Communication between the two countries. In heights about these two places Austrian artillery can be seen.

Troops Concentrated. At Brindisi, Bari and Poggia 350,000 Italian troops have been concentrated. The Austrian forces are concentrated at Trent, Bozen and Meran.

Prince von Buelow and Baron de Macchio still remain in Rome. They are making no preparations to leave. Friends declare the two diplomats still profess to see no immediate danger of a rupture between Italy and Austria. This leads to the belief that Germany and Austria are adopting dilatory tactics in order to complete military preparations.

The king today signed a decree suspending diplomatic immunity for the Austrian and German ambassadors in the Vatican who are scheduled to leave Rome tomorrow. It is understood that Pope Benedict intends to formulate a protest against the action of the king.

The United States has accepted the request of the Italian government to represent Italy in Austria-Hungary. The protection of Italians in Hungary will be assumed by the Swiss government.

Numerous German staff officers have arrived at Trieste and are parading the city in armored cars bearing the inscription: "Trieste to Rome via Pola."

The Germans brag that they are going to Italy to punish the house of Savoy. They affirm that if the Italians ever succeed in reaching Trieste they will find the city razed.

NO RANGE OF CHOICE.

Sylvia, supple and slender, and Aunt Belle, bulky and benign, had returned from a shopping tour. Each had been trying to buy a ready-made suit.

When they returned home Sylvia was asked what success each had in her efforts to be fitted.

"Well," said Sylvia, "I got along pretty well, but Aunt Belle is getting so fat that about all she can get ready-made is an umbrella."

Youth's Companion.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS FEVER

Persian Town Virtually Filled With Sick—Nearly Entire Mission Staff Ill.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Monday, May 17, via Petrograd, May 21, and via London, May 21, 5:45 p. m.—The town of Urmiah, in Azerbaijan province, Persia, and the country surrounding it, are suffering from an epidemic of typhus fever. The town itself is virtually filled with the sick. The number of the Presbyterian mission, U. S. A., located in Urmiah, are doing everything they can to combat the diseases. The mission quarters today house several hundred native victims.

Nearly the entire missionary staff, including Dr. Harry P. Packard of Denver, Colo., are ill. One medical missionary and one of the women workers have succumbed.

NORTHERN ITALY MOST PATRIOTIC

On the Italian Frontier, via Chiasso, Switzerland, to Paris, May 21, 11:35 p. m.—A tide of patriotic enthusiasm is now carrying the entire nation with it. Nowhere is the situation more inspiring than in the great northern towns of the kingdom.

At Milan today the great arched Victor Emmanuel gallery, connecting Cathedral square with the square of the celebrated La Scala theater, which has been called "the pulse of Milan," was crowded all day. But no soldiers or police were needed to restrain the crowds, which were engrossed with only one thought—love of Italy and sympathy with the government in the great decision it was about to make. Old men, who recalled the great battles for Italian independence, adjured the youth of Italy to show the same courage and fortitude that their fathers had shown. These speeches frequently were greeted with cries of "Long live Italy!" and expressions of faith in the army.

At Turin, the former capital of Piedmont, the same intensity of patriotic feeling was observed and crowds proclaimed their loyalty to the house of Savoy.

A great assemblage gave a hearty good-bye to a large contingent of Italian sharpshooters, the Bersaglieri, who were leaving for the front.

At Venice almost the entire population was in the historic square of St. Mark. When it was announced that full powers had been granted to the government by the senate the tricolor was hoisted on the flagstaff and the people enthusiastically applauded.

Accounts of the misery and desperation in Trieste are heart-rending. Nearly all the shops there are said to be closed. Spies are reported to be everywhere. The populace is also said to be alarmed because of the presence of German officers. One bright spot in the situation in Trieste is the spirit of friendship reported between the Italians and Slavs.

The population beyond the Isonzo river, near the frontier, are declared to have been compelled to evacuate their homes. Men in the Trentino district up to 50 years of age are said to have been placed under arms and the reports are that those of 60 years will soon be called. All these men it is asserted, are to be sent to different parts of the empire in the fear that their sympathy will be with the Italians.

NEW YORK NOW A MONEY CENTER

New York, May 21.—Bankers with international connections were concerned today with the course of the foreign exchange markets, all of which, with the exception of the bank of Germany, continued to move in favor of this country, and point to its increasing importance as a world center of finance.

Demand bills on London declined to 4 1/2, which is not only far below the usual rate at which gold can be imported from England, but establishes the minimum quotation for the form of remittance since the bank of 1872, when our bankers were resorting to every device because of home necessities, to obtain gold from abroad. France and lire also went to lowest prices recorded since the war and so far as could be learned today's rates for remittances to Paris and Rome have not been equal in a generation.

Reichsmarks or exchange on Germany was steady with moderate transactions but rates on all other continental centers were weak. Cables from Paris report a record quotation for French exchange on London.

There is no way of computing the amount of bills of exchange held by our bankers against purchases here by the leading countries of Europe, mainly on war supplies, foodstuffs and textiles, but the figure runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. It is partly the pressure of these bills for sale by American holders which has brought about the existing unparalleled situation.

Sales of American securities here for foreign account and receipt of more gold from Canada and France have relieved conditions only in part, but students of the situation declare that relief can only come from placing of further large credit in this market or the release of virtually all the gold now held at Ottawa and its retransfer to this country.

EXPERT THINKS ITALY WILL ATTACK AT ONCE

Paris, May 21, 5:45 p. m.—General De Lacroix, military critic of the Temps, who is considered one of the most authoritative writers on military matters in France, gives it as his judgment that the Italian army will not wait for an Austro-German attack, but will take the initiative and throw large numbers of troops at some selected point.

General De Lacroix says that the Italian army is admirably armed. Its light artillery is comparable to the French three-inch guns. This gun was invented by Colonel De Porte and made in France.

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DICTATOR MAY RULE ENGLAND

Attacks on Kitchener Have Brought About a Great Upheaval.

By J. L. GARVIN.

Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

London, May 21.—We refrained, in the public interest, from writing yesterday. Matters then were not quite what this morning's newspapers suggest. In the interval they have altered still more, and for the worse. Astounding newspaper attacks upon Lord Kitchener have created an overwhelming sentiment of public indignation and have made the secretary of war who seemed weaker on Wednesday, more powerful and popular than ever today. There is no mistake about that.

No matter how circumstantial the suggestion may seem at the moment, it must not be assumed that Sir John French is in any complicity, direct or indirect, with these attacks on his chief. The scandal, however must be probed to the bottom and certain steps have been taken to do it. It seems to have been forgotten that Lord Kitchener is still minister of war, with full powers (has it been remembered how wide they are?) belonging to that office. In other words, Lord Kitchener, under the king, is head of the army at home and abroad.

Crisis More Serious.

Coming concurrently with other things fundamental issues of duty and discipline in connection with both services are raised. These issues must be clearly settled in such a fashion that the principles of discipline and duty involved shall never be questioned again. We cannot have moral anarchy in this nation in time of war, or any attempt to play fast and loose with responsibility.

The opinions of Lord Roberts are quoted this morning, but they are not fully quoted. We are in possession of another opinion, which is held by Lord Roberts. The country is confronted by a political situation of far greater difficulty and danger than was expected last Tuesday. To find the right solution now will require greater statesmanship and good judgment as well as thorough courage and decision.

We said Wednesday that the alternative was coalition or chaos. There is no object in coalition—it could only compromise the statesman forming a coalition. It is to mean a definite increase in both executive efficiency and national union. Two things, two things only, are wanted on the military side.

First, that the provision of war material, which is a vast industrial affair, shall be placed in civilian hands.

Second, that at least the whole male population of this country between 18 and 55—and why not women, too?—shall be registered to be called upon as needed. The issue of whether compulsory use should or should not be made of this register is quite secondary.

Lloyd-George ought to be made minister of munitions, or of war supplies, or whatever you like to call it. As a national register is required even more for industrial than for fighting purposes, Lloyd-George ought to have the responsibility for making the register. It could then be placed at Lord Kitchener's disposal and would supply him with invaluable particulars of his task. This is the way to get on with the double work of raising men and providing munitions. Each part of the work in this war is big enough for a giant.

The idea that Lloyd-George might become a sort of joint war secretary is quite idle. Two such different steps as he and Lord Kitchener are taking require much facilitation. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday we pointed out that the department dealing with munitions and registration would have to be a separate department; otherwise Lloyd-George might remain chancellor of the exchequer—a very great office and one not to be laid down offhand. The work of this office for the next few critical months will be comparatively light and the chancellor could direct the output of war material until the full industrial organization and domestic energy of the country are set going for war purposes.

Wants New Department.

A better solution, in our judgment, would be that Lloyd-George should be responsible for war material and national registration, as head of a new department imperatively demanded by the unique requirements of the war.

In any case, the future of this country depends very much indeed upon Lloyd-George and Lord Kitchener working together. What is wanted is that the war secretary, who has achieved in the nine months since his appointment the prodigious feat of raising some 2,500,000 men, should devote his attention to crowning his own historic work by completing the levy and training of the new armies. There is no one who can really replace him. That is made quite clear by the evidence of public feeling today.

The only practical alternative now is that he should take command of the front. We think it better he should remain at home, devoting his attention to the raising and training of men until the creation of new armies is completed, and that the old rank of commander-in-chief should be revived in his favor. We fancy he has had enough of cabinets. As commander-in-chief he would remain a member of the war council.

In any case the name and personality of "K. of K." is an invaluable support to the nation at home and the army abroad. Have we forgotten his noble message to our soldiers at the front? "K. of K." had no hesitation about following the king's example.

He was invited to join the cabinet and give up his splendid work in Egypt. He did not thrust himself upon the cabinet. The country will not suffer indignity and insult to be heaped upon him.

It is not possible fully to explain how many matters which seemed so fair a way of settlement are complicated or jeopardized by the attacks on Lord Kitchener. We fear the result will be an increase in the stringency of the regulations imposed on newspapers. For our part, we would rather journalism should be spread than moral anarchy should be spread. If the working of the constitutional machine is made more difficult, we

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shall be very near such a situation as drives democracy in war to a dictatorship. Those who do not see that that will be a serious possibility have read history in vain.

If we are to come to a dictatorship, Lord Kitchener will undoubtedly be the dictator. The country would demand it, and the press will count for nothing.

Responsible statesmen on both sides realize today the magnitude of the difficulty and peril before them. They realize that they must decide upon their main measures before they come together and must make a more thorough business of coalition, lest worse things befall. In that respect good may come out of what has happened. It is better to grapple hard with the muddle and scandal that exists and not only to end them now, but to prevent any recurrence.

GERMAN VIEW OF ENTRANCE OF ITALY

Berlin, May 21, via Amsterdam and London, 4:50 p. m.—"Certainly the addition of Italy to the hostile side means for the central powers and Turkey postponement of their final victory, but not in the same degree at the present moment as would have been the case months ago," writes Major Morant, the military critic, in the Tageblatt.

Major Morant considers that Italy has now reached the highest point in her preparations.

So long as no defeats occur and the spirit which plays an important role in the Italian character does not suffer," he continues, "we must count upon energetic conduct of the war."

Major Morant believes an advance against Bozen, an Austrian town in the Tyrol, and against Villach, in Carinthia, is projected by Italy preliminary to a movement on Trieste.

BEST EXERCISE IN THE WORLD.

"The Man Who Wanted To Die," is the story of a young man, twenty-four years old, who suffered from such physical and nervous depression that he could not accomplish anything. He was unable to find out what ailed him until he fell into the hands of a wonderful physician who discovered that he was suffering from auto-intoxication. The doctor put him on a diet and arranged his exercise and rules of living with the result that in time he got into good condition. On the sub-

ject of exercise the doctor advised as follows:

"Walking is the best exercise. Do some of it every day. Next to walking comes bowling. You can't throw a bowling ball without stooping clear to the floor, and every stoop stimulates the lives and exercises the intestines. Fifty per cent of the sickness in the world would be eliminated if everybody bowled. Walk or bowl every day. And at night lie flat on your back and raise your legs above your head, slowly, as many times as you can without fatigue. Then, anchoring your toes under a weight of some sort, raise and lower the body. These two exercise repeated fifteen or twenty times night and morning will do a lot for you. And you'll be surprised to find how quickly you develop endurance. Start with five times and increase each day or two until you reach twenty."

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